

THIRD DEGREE USED ON PASSAIC STRIKERS

Local Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The manager of Heamstreet's press clipping bureau heard of Karl Marx, but only recently. Unknown to us the father of modern socialism has been getting unusual publicity of late and we might not have known that this was so but for a certain Mr. Boyd, Heamstreet's manager. Evidently thinking that Marx was as prominent a figure in modern society as Gene Tunney or at least Calvin Coolidge, Mr. Boyd offered the services of his clipping bureau to Mr. Marx in care of the International Publishers.

NOTHING is too good for our readers so here is the letter: "My Dear Mr. Marx: Don't you want to read what the United States is saying about your writings? Your name is appearing in the press or you would not have received this letter, and we are sure you will see the value of keeping everything about yourself or any literary matters in which you are interested. Order form enclosed." If Marx takes our advice not only will he instruct Mr. Boyd to keep him informed on what is being said about him but what is being done to his theories by some of his alleged followers.

THE Pastors in the churches of northern Michigan and Wisconsin put in a little time last Sunday praying for the entombed miners in the ironwood pit. The spiritual aviators were as amiable to the mine owners as they were to their deity. They did not mention the defective shafting in the mine. They did not upraise their god for nodding on the job. Why should an all-seeing all-knowing, all-merciful deity permit so much sorrowing and suffering to fall on his creatures? That question began to bother me when I was fifteen years old?

OUR wife news service informs us that the entombed miners will not be lacking in spiritual sustenance, what with the presence of Leonard Uren, a salvation army leader of Ironwood, who happened to be in the mine, ministering to the Finnish workers when the pit shaft got blocked. We venture to say that a pair of water and a good feed would be more appreciated by the 43 miners than all the spiritual hokum Mr. Uren could produce in ten years.

THE Daily Herald, official daily of the British Trade Union Congress came in for hard panning from some delegates for its action in accepting advertisements from the coal owners attacking the striking miners. Aside from the fact that the miners are on strike, they are the heaviest subsidizers of the Herald. This is a most amazing piece of scaberry. Several delegates were extremely caustic in their criticism, but Mr. Ernest Bevin in behalf of the directors of the Herald said he was glad the paper was broadminded and the directors would not establish a dictatorship over the press. All we can say in comment is that since Mr. Bevin was the "little Napoleon" of the general strike, it is no wonder it should degenerate into a general strike.

ANOTHER French cabinet split is threatened. As intimated a few days ago in our Paris dispatch, Briand is after Poerrier's political scalp, and Poerrier opened battle on Briand by hurling a verbal thunderbolt at Germany, with a view to blasting the German-French accord that is now being packed up by Hinden and Stresemann. These negotiations are viewed with a wary eye by London, and the British government has burred by a proposed British-Italian-Spanish bloc to block France's road to her colonial possessions in north Africa. Thus are the preparations for the next war going merrily on.

FOR all the missionaries that are in China are there to light the road to heaven for the Chinese with Standard Oil lamps. Some of them really think they are helping the natives. For these we do not suggest an intimate association with the sharp edge of Feng's famous sword, but for

(Continued on page 2)

COMPANY LIES ABOUT TRAPPED IRON MINERS

Steel Trust Agents Begin Whitewash

(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 28.—Inseasly, cold, starvation.

These three grim perils stalk side by side blazing the way of death 727 feet below the surface of the ground where 43 miners have been imprisoned in the G. Pabst mine here since Friday at noon.

Shortly after dawn today a newspaperman descended the wrecked G. Pabst shaft to the lowest level where a crew of ten men, working on a suspended platform, are relining the opening with steel, concrete and timber.

Rescuers Work On.

This rescue party is working 280 feet below the level of the ground and a survey of their black workshop, dimly illuminated by carbide lamps, reveals that if the entombed men are to be saved it will not be thru this method of rescue.

In the F. Aurora mine, however, reports come to the surface of fast progress on the 300 foot bore being made from the thirteenth level of that mine to the eighth of the G. Pabst where at least forty of the victims of the slide are trapped.

Believe Only 25 Feet Left.

Late today may see the completion of this drift. The rescuers believe they are 25 feet from the victims. If such is the case it is believed that the men on the eighth level will be found alive.

The diamond-drill for the amputation of which it was necessary to blast thru granite in the second level of the G. Pabst shaft, has required constant repair and little faith is pinned in it as a means of reaching the men.

Company Rumors.

Altho the officials of the Oliver Iron Mining company have been sending out reports of tappings heard in the main shaft since last night, workers on the job discredit these announcements. Because of the apprehension held by relatives and friends of the men below they serve to placate the townspople here, altho mumblings of dissatisfaction are to be heard on all sides.

A telegraph operator who descended the G. Pabst shaft to the emergency platform early this morning, came to the surface with the report that he could hear nothing which might be Morse code signals.

The whole weirdness of the jagged rocks, the blinking of the carbide lights of the miners, the echoes of their hammers and the occasional falling of some loosened material, preys on the mind. This combined with the fear of death, is what the rescuers are trying to defeat.

Altho the men held below in the 1,000 foot tunnel may survive the pangs of hunger, many doubt their ability to withstand the mental strain. It is thought that some may, as has been known to be the case in similar disasters, hurl themselves into the void.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

THE GOVERNMENT IS GUILTY!

IN 63 AFFIDAVITS the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti hurled the charge of "Guilty!" against the United States government in its efforts to send two innocent workers to death in the electric chair in order "to dispose of them," in the words of two agents (now out of the service) of the department of justice, Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyand. The government, fearing these two workers and failing to get enough evidence to deport them, joined with the Massachusetts' prosecutors in an effort to put them to death.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who spent some time in the courtroom at Dedham, Mass., where Attorney William G. Thompson, for Sacco and Vanzetti, presented the 63 affidavits and argued in support of them, will review this damning evidence against the American capitalist tyranny in a series of short articles starting in The DAILY WORKER tomorrow.

Get workers everywhere acquainted with this new phase of the attack against Sacco and Vanzetti. Distribute bundles of The DAILY WORKER everywhere in an effort to develop new interest in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. Send orders to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Make It a
Day's Pay
TODAY
to
Keep the Daily Worker

CHURCH SEEKS TO GET A. F. OF L. TO URGE MEXICAN FEDERATION TO BREAK WITH CALLES GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE I.

MALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The struggle of the Mexican people thru the Calles government, backed by the "C. R. O. M."—the confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana, or federation of labor, to free themselves of the reactionary hierarchy of the catholic church and force it to obey the fundamental laws of the nation has brought into the ranks of American labor the question of clericalism versus progress.

Church Working on A. F. of L.

The church, which is working might and main to bring the pressure of the United States government to bear upon the Mexican republic, even to the point of armed intervention on any excuses, and well joined to the oil and land interests of the United States seeking to chain Mexico to their imperialist chariot, is not overlooking

(Continued on page 5)

F.-L. PARTY IN DAKOTA FILES COMPLETE SLATE

Old Parties Surprised by N. D. Comeback

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 28.—A complete state and congressional ticket was filed Friday by the Farmer-Labor Party of this state. This section is the culmination of the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party last December in this city. It came as a complete surprise to the capitalist party politicians, who had fondly hoped that the insufficient percentage of votes that the Farmer-Labor Party obtained in the primaries last June, would put the farmer-laborites out of the running.

File Candidates.

Under the state law governing elections, the executive committee of the party is permitted to fill all the vacancies on the ticket. "Dad" Walker as chairman of the committee and L. C. Miller of Williston, its secretary, filed the following state and congressional candidates:

For United States senator, William Lemke, Fargo, one-time non-partisan league leader; for congress, first district, Donald B. MacDonald, Grand Forks; second district, C. W. Reichert, Carrington; for governor, Ralph Ingerson, Burke county; for commissioners of agriculture and labor, D. I. Todd, Williston; for attorney general, Milton K. Higgins, Golden Valley, Mercer county; for secretary of state, Charles Johnson, Grand Forks; for insurance commissioner, Magnus Snowfield, Fargo; for state auditor, Allan McManus, Grand Forks; for state treasurer, E. W. Cart, Kenmare; for railroad commissioners, James Wenstrom, Dover, Wells county; Oscar Korsmo, Northwood, Grand Forks county, and J. A. McGovern, Fargo.

Real Campaign.

An intense campaign is in preparation and will be carried into every voting precinct of the state. It is highly probable that a state paper will be launched by the Farmer-Labor party, not only as a campaign instrument, but also as a permanent organ of the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

BALDWIN RELIES ON STARVATION TO END STRIKE

Slaps Owners on Wrist and Continues E. P. A.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The house of commons late today voted to continue the "state of emergency" regulations deemed necessary because of the situation created by the prolonged coal miners' strike, by a vote of 196 to 99.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—There is no sign of settlement of the great miners' strike, the government counting on the miners being starved into surrender and hopeful that the union's delegate conference tomorrow will result in that surrender.

The Baldwin government, that has had ample powers under the emergency powers act to combat the strikers with special police and engage in the coal importing business on a huge scale, will do nothing whatever to force the mine owners to even meet the miners and the government in a three-cornered conference.

"There was no preparation to meet the capitalist onslaught—an onslaught not only on the miners, but on the whole of the working class.

"Bournemouth was the most reactionary congress ever held in the annals of the British labor movement.

(Continued on page 2)

Attacking Russia.

"The delegates met under the cloud of the mining dispute, yet not until the fourth day of the congress was there even a mild resolution put forward by the General Council. This took the form of thanks for a comparatively small sum of money which had been given, and which, when com-

BRITISH MINE LEADER FLAYS T. U. CONGRESS

Cook Praises Action of Soviet Workers

London, Eng. (By Mail)—The T. U. C. was a great farce," A. J. Cook told me. "The miners believed that there was yet some hope of getting active support from the T. U. C. in view of the fact that the miners' struggle affected all workers.

"What did the miners receive from the T. U. C.? Merely sneers from Mr. John Bromley who appears to be prepared to do anything for the master class.

"I regret to have to say that from the opening of the congress the attitude of the General Council—and this was also reflected in the chairman's address—was of absolute despair. No lead was given, and there was not even a word of cheer for the miners in their terrific struggle.

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UNITED STATES PORTS VOMITING "BLACK" COAL

U. S. Workers Help to Defeat Miners

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 27.—Tens of thousands of tons of coal to break the British miners' strike are being shipped from Baltimore and Hampton Roads every day. For months the largest coal loading piers in North America have continued working day and night. Sunday and holiday and ordinary week-day are all alike in this gigantic effort of Premier Stanley Baldwin of the British Empire, commander of the anti-labor army, to deliver a smashing blow to British unionism.

Fifty-nine ships passed in and out of the Virginia Capes inside two days, only one lone schooner being in the list. Nearly all are engaged in the effort to supply "scab" coal.

During the last week 107 ships entered and cleared from Norfolk and Newport News. This number does not include United States ships bound from one American port to another. More than 100 ships are now in Hampton Roads, and only five of them are schooners.

A majority of the ships are of British registry, altho Norway and Italy are well represented. The ports of destination, for the most part, are in the British Isles. Several of the ships, however, sail for Italy and South America. The cargoes, of course, are alike—coal, coal, coal.

The amount of coal exported thru Norfolk during the last week is estimated at more than 200,000 tons. This figure does not include coastwise shipments. Newport News also held its own in coal shipments during the same period.

For the first three weeks of September, 65 ships carried 416,487 tons of coal from Baltimore, two-thirds of its going to the British Isles.

Large steamship lines are beginning to enter the coal carrying trade, the high coal freight charter rate being an inducement. The rate last week was \$6.25 a ton with a prospect of \$6.50 a ton if the strike continues. Time-chartered boats willing to relet for early October coal to the British Isles will ask and get 25 shillings, almost \$7.00 according to a New York financial report.

This indemnity is leading the Atlantic Transport Line, one of the largest branches of the International Mercantile Marine, to enter the coal-carrying trade. Pierpont Morgan and other United States capitalists, along with their British brothers, are financially interested in these ships.

The Missouri, one of the largest Atlantic Transport liners, arrived here a few days ago from Antwerp to load coal for Birkenhead, England. She is being followed by the motor ship, Mississippi and the Maryland. All three have hitherto been used exclusively in the service for freight.

The Missouri has been laid up for 18 months and the Mississippi for three years.

Other ships, with names familiar to those who follow the sea, are being hurriedly placed in commission to aid Baldwin and international capital to force the children, women and men of Britain's mining sections into submission.

Section No. 4 Membership Meeting.
A meeting of all party members of Section No. 4 will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, at Frelfett Hall, 3209 West Roosevelt Road, at 8 p. m. Comrade Max Bedacht will be the speaker of the evening. There will be a report of the executive committee of the section and discussion by the members. Every member should attend this meeting. The Y. W. L. members of Section No. 4 are urged to attend.

Good Books

on

Religion

The Profits of Religion, by Upton Sinclair. Paper, \$1.00
Cloth, \$1.50

God and My Neighbor, by Robert Blatchford. Cloth, \$1.25

Communism vs. Christianity, by Bishop Brown. Paper, 25

Foundations of Christianity, by Karl Kautsky. Cloth, \$4.00

BISHOP BROWN'S
New Book

MY HERESY

An Autobiography

Cloth, \$2.00

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

For Rent:

FURNISHED ROOM, nice and light. A comrade preferable. 6515 Eberhardt Ave., second floor, S. Zollinger.

9 KILLED, 21 INJURED IN CRASH OF TWO FLYERS AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

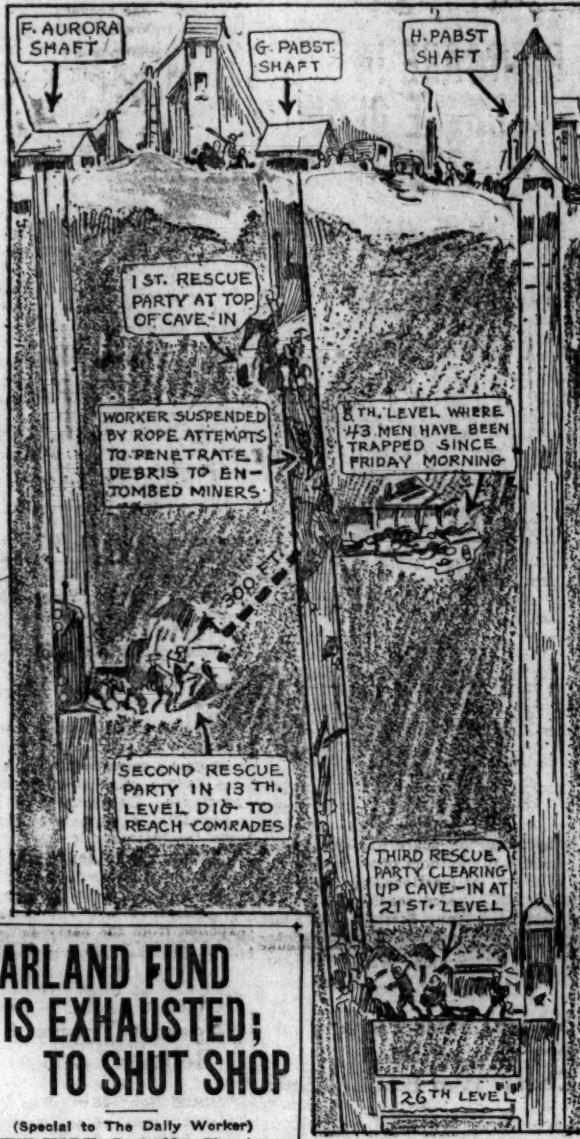
BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 27.—Nine persons were killed and twenty-one injured when the "Binghamton Flyer" of the Central Railroad of New Jersey crashed into the Buffalo-to-New York express train of the Lehigh Valley Railroad here today. The accident occurred at 5:55 a. m. as the Lehigh train was pulling into the station here.

The tracks of both roads converge at a "Y" angle at this point. The "Binghamton Flyer" struck the second coach of the Lehigh. Lehigh Limited squarely, tossing it, three other Pullman cars and a diner, off the track.

All of the dead and injured, with the exception of the engineer of the flyer, were on the Lehigh train.

Where Ironwood Miners Are Trapped

Unless one of the four agencies being used to rescue the forty-three miners as shown in the above diagram are successful, there will be small hope of finding the men alive after many more hours. Thirty-two families will be fatherless unless this race with time and death can be won.



GARLAND FUND IS EXHAUSTED; TO SHUT SHOP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The American fund for public service which was created out of a gift of \$1,674,000 from Charles Garland, much talked-of millionaire with a conscience, will be liquidating its affairs as soon as the balance of the money already pledged to various causes is disposed of.

The original contribution of \$901,558 was inherited by Garland from his father. This sum was almost doubled in a few years by a rise in the stock of the First National Bank of New York.

Turned Down the Money.

Because Garland did not approve of the manner in which the money was accumulated he refused to accept it for his own personal use but decided to donate it to organizations supporting to serve the labor movement.

The board gave away \$229,000 and \$388,000 has been pledged. The balance of \$457,000 is outstanding in loans.

Greek Opposition in Demand for Ousting of Premier Kondylis

ATHENS, Sept. 28.—President Konstantinos today met the leaders of all the political parties to consider the demands of the anti-Venizelists.

These are, first, resignation of Premier Kondylis, second, formation of a strictly service cabinet "divorced from politics," and third, adoption of the majority electoral system.

There's a blank in this issue. Clip it out and send in your donation.

MILWAUKEE ARRANGES BENEFITS IN CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Two benefits for THE DAILY WORKER are being arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party in Milwaukee as follows:

October 9—Vecherlinka at Miller's Hall, 802 State Street.

November 14—Banquet at the South Side Turner Hall, 471 National Ave.

This is part of the campaign of the Milwaukee Communists to raise their quota in support of THE DAILY WORKER.

ANTI-FASCIST MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY SUNDAY AFTERNOON

New York, Sept. 28.—An anti-fascist mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, October 3, at three o'clock, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, New York City.

COMPANY LIES ABOUT TRAPPED IRON-MINERS

Steel Trust Agents Be- gin Whitewash

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to the 2,000 foot shaft which leads only downward.

32 Married.

Most of the men trapped are well along in years. This fact, it is feared, combined with the physical strain to which they are subject, may make them more susceptible to madness.

On the surface are waiting their wives and their families. Thirty-two of them are married.

• • •

By a Worker Correspondent.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 28.—The United States Steel Corporation is now on the job applying the whitewash brush in an effort to cover up on the cave-in in the G shaft of the Pabst mine of the Oliver Mining company properties in which three men went hurtling half a mile to death and 43 others are entombed since 11:30 a. m., Friday, Sept. 24.

One of the first moves of the company was to appoint an anonymous "spokesman" to give out dope to the newspaper boys, and one of the first things he did was to say:

"I don't know how you boys feel about it, but I feel like a drink."

This sounded good to the capitalist news writers, and the result is that the "information" being released by the officials is satisfactory to everybody.

Shaft Very Old.

The G shaft is 40 years old and miners state that they have reported conditions to the mine captains who have taken them up with the high-ups. The cave-in came when the shaft was not sufficiently supported to withstand the heavy rains of the past three weeks.

Another lie found in the United Press reports was that white-collared clerks and officials were among those engaged in rescue work. Ask the miners if the officials are working underground in the rescue work, and they say bitterly:

"Hell."

Fables Circulated.

All sorts of stories about the good air and water which the miners are enjoying in their tomb on the eighth level are being given out by the officials, but the miners state that the air and water and light and phone connections are all shattered in the cave-in, and that the men cannot live long in the blasting powder smoke and gas damp.

There is no explanation of why the safety "dogs" on the cage did not keep the cage from plunging almost half a mile to the bottom of the shaft when the cave-in occurred.

The only official who could be reached during the night, when questioned about the cave-in, said:

"This is a hell of a time to wake a man up."

British Coal Mine Strike Leader Flays Trade Union Congress

(Continue from Page 1)

pared with over \$3,000,000 already do-

ated by the Russian workers, is only

to be characterized as disgraceful.

Governments Hate Russia.

The capitalist governments of Europe, especially the Baldwin government, will never forgive the Russian workers for the help which they have given the British miners, and the Soviet government will have to suffer for what the Russian workers have done.

Not only are the Russians being attacked by capitalist governments, but the T. U. C. General Council are joining in the onslaught.

Attack on Tomsky.

"What conclusion can we draw from the attack on Tomsky other than that there are members of the General Council who desire to see us defeated?

"The latest generous gift of the Russian workers of \$1,575,000, of which we have already received \$525,000, causes miners all the more to resent the attack upon Tomsky by the T. U. C.

"Tomsky's statement on the coal situation is mild compared with what ours would be had we not arrived at a mutual pact of silence with the General Council, which, however, was broken by Bromley without a protest from the General Council. In the light of what has happened I personally regret that this agreement was made.

In Defense of Miners.

"And yet these same people have the impudence to speak of Tomsky's abuse of courtesy!

"It was in defense of the miners that our comrades in Russia made their protest.

"It may be that the General Council's reply to Tomsky will be used by reactionary trade union leaders in England and on the continent in order to sabotage the Anglo-Russian joint advisory committee.

"It is up to the rank and file to redouble their efforts in the country

War Between the Czars of Auto Industry Offers Opportunity to Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

CIVIL war is rapidly developing in

the auto industry between the giant Ford Motor corporation and the new colossus, the General Motors corporation.

During this growing struggle, which has been foretold for some time, the hundreds of thousands of workers massed behind these two powerful industrial giants can do either one of two things:

First:—They can remain loyal and obedient to their respective capitalist masters and aid them in their war for control of the industry, the Ford army against the General Motors army, for the victory of Ford profits against General Motors profits.

Second:—They can seize upon this excellent opportunity that presents itself to them, and, during this hand to throat struggle between the profiteers of the industry, wring better conditions for themselves from their exploiters.

• • •

These figures give some indication of the factors involved in the increasing intensity of the war for supremacy in the auto industry.

They do not take into consideration the great question that troubles the whole auto industry, which is, where is the point of saturation?

How many more automobiles can be sold before the purchasing public in the United States cries "Enough!" The maximum guess so far made is 25,000,000 cars for the United States. This figure is being approached very rapidly. When the high point has been reached, as it soon will be, then only replacements will be necessary, and a plague of unemployment and short-time work will spread thru this highly efficient industry, organized and equipped for mass production on a scale never attempted in any other industry.

Henry Ford is a bitter foe of organized labor. His "\$5 per day" looked big in pre-war days. The prevailing "\$6 per day" doesn't look so large today with the cost of living nearly doubled. It is hardly noticeable. Little is heard of "high Ford wages" any more. Instead the "Ford speed-up" is now in the lime-light. This is the "speed-up" that is forcing workers to do in five days what they formerly did in six.

A Communist was distributing The Ford Worker, a shop paper, to workers going home in the street cars in the Ford section of Detroit.

"But how do you know you are giving the paper to Ford workers?" the distributor was asked. "You might make a mistake and give a copy to those who do not work at Ford's."

"Never," replied the distributor. "You can always pick out a Ford worker in a street car. They all look just about dead. They're different. The speed-up makes them that way."

The powers back of General Motors constitute some of the most vicious "open shop" interests in the land. Wall Street is enthroned on its board of directors. It is bank-controlled under the direction of Pierre S. DuPont, George F. Baker, Jr., Junius S. Morgan, Jr., and others. The DuPont powder profiteers got in early with the profits taken during the world war. The House of Morgan did the financing for General Motors just as it created the United States Steel corporation. Under such direction the workers can expect nothing but the most bitter opposition from General Motors against their every effort to organize. But they must defeat this anti-labor power.

Organization of the auto industry will be a great help to the workers in several affiliated industries, especially the rubber workers, surely the steel workers and it ought to give added impetus to organization in the coal industry, where Wall Street is now exerting tremendous efforts to establish the open shop.

Labor has a great opportunity presented to it as a result of the conditions now prevailing in the auto industry. Labor must take advantage of this opportunity.

and to attend their branch meetings to see that the miners shall not be defeated after such an heroic struggle.

The Faker's Excuse.

"It is evident from the attitude of the German, French, Belgian, and American representatives at the International miners' meeting yesterday that the attack on the Russians by the T. U. C. is being used as an excuse to keep the Russian miners out of an all-inclusive International.

"The British delegates, however, were emphatic in moving a resolution in favor of the admission of the Russian miners into the Miners' International.

"It is true that the International decided to consider strike action on behalf of the British miners, but I have very little faith in an International which allows the importation into Britain of nearly a million tons of coal per week, while one of their sections is fighting a life and death struggle."

In Defense of Miners.

"And yet these same people have the impudence to speak of Tomsky's abuse of courtesy!</p

CATHOLICS ARE VANQUISHED IN MEXICO FIGHT

Nothing Else to Do But Say Prayers

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—The catholic issue in congress is as dead as the shibboleth of Saint Anne. The opposition of a majority of the congress to the proposal to consider the petition presented by the Mexican episcopate has caused catholics to realize that there is no hope of obtaining any modification of the present anti-religious regulations.

In spite of the good will toward the catholic clergy manifested by certain congressmen, a large majority of the congress, obeying the desires of the government, decided not to accept the catholic petition in any form. The government is determined not to change the constitutional clauses nor regulations and congress is backing the policy of President Calles to the full.

At End of Rope.

Now that the petition has been touched upon and the general sentiment of the congress made known, the catholics admit that they have met with defeat and that there is nothing else they can do under the present regime to lessen the rigors of the present regulations. While the boycott is effective, catholics admit that the poorer classes, who are strictly maintaining this boycott, are suffering and that there are signs that they are getting tired of suffering for a cause which is now being generally considered as lost. It is clear that the boycott, while it has been a strong arm, is slowly losing its effectiveness, and in a short time the boycott, which has caused a decided slump in general business will be a thing of the past.

They Didn't Do It.

The only hope of the church to succeed in forcing amendments to the penal regulations was the influence of foreign countries, which were expected to indicate their displeasure to the Calles government. The stand taken by President Coolidge, that the church question was purely an internal affair of Mexico, was disappointing to the church, as the leading prelates believed that the United States as the champion of religious liberty would use pressure upon Mexico to have the religious laws changed. If the United States had adopted that attitude, other foreign countries would also have used pressure, and the prelates believed that the government would hasten to modify its policy toward the church.

All these ideas have been changed. The catholics are downhearted and at a loss to know what measures may be used to bring about a change in conditions. What attitude the catholics will adopt in the future is not known.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of *The DAILY WORKER*.

Much of Damage Claim by Americans Against Mexico May Be False

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—(FP)—American claims against Mexico due to civil war destruction are said to total over \$600,000. The joint claims commission of 1883 dealt with claims to the total of \$470,000,000 and found \$4,125,000 justified.

Gaines To Hang.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 28.—Convicted of slaying his daughter, Sylvia, 22-year-old Smith College graduate, last June, Wallace C. Gaines, disabled war veteran, will be hanged at Walla Walla state prison, Dec. 11.

The Railway Strike in Portuguese East Africa

By JAMES SHIELDS (Johannesburg).

For the past four months or so a stoppage of railway workers in Lourenco Marques has claimed the attention of the whole of South Africa. In this Portuguese colony affairs have been conducted in rather chaotic fashion since the great war, and continual changes of administration have only served to intensify matters further. High commissioner has followed high commissioner and still the faulty administration has continued until practically the whole colony has been reduced to a veritable state of bankruptcy. Within the past couple of years the cost of living has increased by over 100 per cent while the national and provincial currency has steadily depreciated in value.

This development nominally shows a reduction by almost half of the purchasing power of wages, so that the lot of the workers becomes exceedingly hard. On the 11th of November one third of the total railway staff downed tools in opposition to the loss of all

privileges coming on top of this fall in wages. This was followed by a general strike on November 19 as a protest against the cost of living, depreciated currency, etc. With the exception of shipping houses (which carried on business behind closed doors) and government departments, practically all business was at a standstill for about a fortnight. This was followed by a lightning strike in sympathy with the striking railwaymen or, more correctly, as a protest against the methods adopted by the government.

White Terror Rules.

The new railway reform regulations stated that from the 1st of December certain privileges hitherto enjoyed by the railway workers would cease, while 200 men would be discharged from the railways. In addition to this an extra four hours was to be tacked on to the usual working week, and all medical and fraternity rights were to be abolished.

In the face of this attack strike action was the railwaymen's only alternative, and this they made use of. Right from the commencement of the struggle the strikers were opposed by a vicious reign of white terror. All sorts of unscrupulous methods have been employed against them, to the extent of forging copies of their strike bulletin, urging a return to work, of imprisonment, deportation and torture. Many have been imprisoned, others have been forced to hide in the bush while soldiers scour the country looking for more victims.

Raoul Ferreira, a staunch trade unionist, was murdered in the public streets. An accident occurred to a scab train run by blacklegs and ever since imprisoned strikers have been taken and placed as hostages in open trucks in front of the engine, exposed to the burning rays of the African sun and the piercing cold of the bush veldt. Imprisoned strikers have also been subjected to the lash in an endeavor to force them to confess that the rail accident was an episode of strike sabotage. A number of strikers have been deported, while most have had their homes completely destroyed thru the violent acts of the police and soldiery.

In spite of this there is no sign of weakening in the workers' ranks so far. On the contrary their heroic and plucky fight has aroused the admiring

attention of all working class elements. The Lourenco Marques Typograph workers refused to assist in producing the "O'Portugal," a violent anti-strike paper, and the South African workers sent £300 as donations towards the strike relief fund.

Portuguese Solidarity.

Attempts to procure blacklegs from Portugal have ended in failure, and the nine deportees from Mozambique were enthusiastically welcomed in Lisbon by demonstration of workers' 12,000 strong. A further batch of deportees still remain in the province owing to the sailors refusing to transport them to Portugal. The strikers' wives formed themselves into a commando and in spite of being fired on by the military carried on demonstrations and collected funds for strike relief.

The whole strike has been a remarkable evidence of working class solidarity, and all the more so when it is recognized that the men have had only the flimsiest trade union organization. The confident tone of the government officials at the outset has now given way to an outlook of gloomy anxiety.

The kept press has come out with vilifying attacks against the "South African Worker," the organ of the South African Communist Party, because of its wholehearted support and encouragement of the strikers' cause. So great has been the dislocation of business in Lourenco Marques that the railway administration has agreed to continue the granting of all privileges if the men only return to work with the exception of the 200 due for retribution. These, they say, will be repatriated at government expense. The strikers, however, have replied that all men must be reinstated or none at all, and so the fight goes on.

The issue of the struggle seems doubtful at the moment, for while the government has perceptibly weakened in its attitude the gaunt spectre of hunger and want has made its appearance among the strikers. Nevertheless, no matter what the outcome is, a fierce and bitter hatred against the exploiting class has been sown in the ranks of the Provincial Portuguese workers, which must increase as time goes on until finally Mosambique comes under the rule of the working class.

Japan's Envoy Fired On.

The above advice was handed out gratis by the Japanese ambassador to Spain, a jovial soul, after he had been fired on while nearing the Spanish border on his return from France. His car looked like the king's and some of Alfonso's loyal subjects threw a few shots into the limousine. Outside of a nasty wound inflicted on the first secretary of the Japanese embassy, there were no casualties.

RUSSIAN UNIONS USE OPEN AIR GARDENS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND SPORT ACTIVITIES IN SUMMER

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—During the summer the educational activities of the trade unions in the U. S. S. R. are shifted from the clubs into the open air, the so-called garden clubs.

The best gardens in the cities and industrial towns have been turned over to the trade unions. These gardens have various sports fields (football, tennis, etc.), libraries, theaters, cinemas, open stages, etc. In the large cities the garden clubs have amphitheaters for many thousands of people from which the trade unionists watch the various games and matches.

Summer Activities.

During the summer theatricals, concerts, sports, mass excursions and picnics are held, great crowds of trade unionists participating in them.

To give an idea of the character and scope of summer educational activities we shall cite some of the figures contained in 28 reports for 1925 which deal with the activities of trade unions embracing some 48 per cent of the trade union membership in the U. S. S. R.

Nearly 7,000,000 Visit Gardens.

These organizations controlled 264 gardens with a total area of 4,422,500 square meters or an average of 1.7 hectares per garden. There were 633,000 rubles spent in 1925 in equipping 189 gardens. During the summer the gardens were visited by 6,932,000 people.

There were 634 sport fields, the equipment of which cost 459,000 rubles. In the course of three months the sport fields were attended by 1,614,000 persons. In addition there were 35 shooting galleries, which were attended by 23,000 people.

Thousands of Excursions.

During the summer of 1925, 4,209 excursions were held in which 517,000 people participated.

Many of the unions have water sport stations (swimming, rowing, water polo, etc.). A total of 80,000 people passed thru these.

As has already been mentioned above, these figures cover less than half of the trade union organizations. They give a sufficient indication, however, of the scope of the educational summer work performed by the trade unions in Soviet Russia. It should be added that this year the activities have developed on an even larger scale.

First, the independence pledge is morally binding on the United States.

Second, Filipino desires and aspirations must be interpreted by their own leaders in the light of their elections, and not by any American visitor or official, and

Third, no relationship with the United States can be satisfactory unless it rests on the mutual consent of two peoples.

"The only settlement that will completely satisfy the Filipino people is the granting of immediate, complete and absolute independence, and if a solution other than this is arrived at it will not be because the Filipinos abandoned that goal, but because it is the very best they can get out of a situation over which they have no control."

Disarmament Committee Continues to Deny U. S. Technical Arm Demands

GENEVA, Sept. 28.—The disarmament commission today refused to grant the demand of Hugh Gibson, American delegate, that it issue new instructions to the military sub-commission, ordering that body to confine itself to technical considerations, and decided only to ask the experts to hasten their work. The commission then adjourned, probably until February. Meanwhile the experts continue their work.

Gaines To Hang.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 28.—Convicted of slaying his daughter, Sylvia, 22-year-old Smith College graduate, last June, Wallace C. Gaines, disabled war veteran, will be hanged at Walla Walla state prison, Dec. 11.

When Travelling in Spain Don't Accept a Buggy Ride from King

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 28.—American tourists traveling in this country are advised not to take a ride in Alfonso's car. Not that they may have to walk home, but because of the still more serious possibility of being carried home.

Cloco bootleggers may operate in automobiles that look suspiciously like police officers and get away with it. But this is Spain where men are expert sharpshooters.

Japan's Envoy Fired On.

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CHAO'S SPEECH CAUSES CRISIS AT LEAGUE MEET

Delegate Echoes Words of Radical Leaflet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 28.—As Lord Robert Cecil was making his way to the league of nations assembly to deliver a speech in favor of the Slavery Convention, he met a group of Chinese students from Paris distributing leaflets outside the Salle de la Reformation.

The noble lord instructed his flunkey to accept one of the leaflets and tell him what it contained.

"A vile attack on His Majesty's government, air," advised the flunkey after perusing the circular.

"Dash the blighters" grunted Cecil "those infernal Bolsheviks are everywhere."

The Lord Was Amazed.

However he paid no more attention to the matter as the students were quite unofficial. But what was the lord's amazement on the following day when Chao-Hsin-chu, the official Chinese delegate at the league, the only represents Peking, delivered a hot speech in which he threw the hook into Great Britain, as if he had devoured the circulars distributed by the students and was coughing it up before the August assembly.

The British made such a fuss over Chao's speech that the president of the assembly announced that in the future no member would be given the floor unless he first informed the president what he was going to talk about and how he was going to say it. Here in brief is what got the assembly's goat.

"What a deception for us young Chinese to know that the most important member of the league of nations, Great Britain, delivered and still is delivering, brutal, barbarous assaults on the Chinese people.

Landed in Canton.

"On the fourth of September British forces landed in Canton and dragged cannon to the center of the town which was picketed by strikers who were aroused by the words of the English governor of Hong Kong calling them bandits and pirates. This was not only violating international law but was material and moral aggression which was intended without doubt, first, to prepare for new English massacres, following those of Shanghai and Shantung in 1925, and, secondly, to create a situation which would prevent the national government from pursuing a victorious campaign which would have freed China.

Wu Peh-fu, as everybody knows, is backed by the British in order to protect their political and economic interests."

Opposes New Accord.

"After stating the group's version of the Wanhsien bombardment the tract says: 'Is it not a shame that such savagery exists in the twentieth century? Shame to those who lent themselves to cowardly butchery! Shame to those who looked on with arms folded!'

"Mister delegates, if the league continues to permit England to do what she wishes—if nobody interferes in such cases—she is responsible for the war which is breeding in the Far East. We and future generations are ready to give our blood to save our dignity and national liberty.

They Hate To Do It.

"But it is a great sorrow to us, confirmed pacifists, to be forced to take recourse to arms. We wish to find means to bring Britain to reason without drawing the sword. Even in the national defense. For that reason we turn to the league, which is charged to maintain peace.

Toolt of Big Powers.

"No protestation has been heard here. If the league of nations is only a machine of the great powers, which make it do what they please; if others are impotent vis-a-vis those great powers; if those high words, justice and equality, are just masks hiding the faces of the great powers; if the league is only that, then it has no reason for being.

"If the league is an instrument of peace, then we ought to see it acting energetically against Great Britain's savagery and violation of international law."

The kept press has come out with vilifying attacks against the "South African Worker," the organ of the South African Communist Party, because of its wholehearted support and encouragement of the strikers' cause.

So great has been the dislocation of business in Lourenco Marques that the railway administration has agreed to continue the granting of all privileges if the men only return to work with the exception of the 200 due for retribution. These, they say, will be repatriated at government expense.

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WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds, Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer. Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.

Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks. Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Gary. State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weiseman.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.

For Congress.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikades.

Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich. United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey. State Treasurer, Leonard Forchier.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.

State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddle. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Carter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guillod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKeercher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompsons. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate United States senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.

Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Cockfield. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinzer. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moissey J. Ogin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesi. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warszawsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Secy. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolsten.

Workers (Communist) Party

CHICAGO SCHOOL CLASS TO BEGIN FRIDAY, OCT. 8

HALT THIS MURDER!

Statement by the Workers (Communist) Party for New England.

Bittelman to Conduct New Chicago Course

The class in Elements of Communism of the Chicago Workers School to be conducted by A. Bittelman will be the first class in America to use the new textbook, "Elements of Political Education," in its studies.

Edited by Bucharin.

The book is written by A. Berdnikov and F. Svetlov, under the general editorship of Bucharin. The explanatory notes to the American edition are by A. Bittelman.

The book covers a vast field, and is, at the same time, written so simply that it takes up little more than three hundred pages. It is in question and answer form, supplemented by bibliographies for additional reading.

The subjects are not dealt with in dry historical form, but are illustrated with events that every student of the subject is familiar with, for many of them have taken place during his life-time.

The first meeting of the class in Elements of Communism will take place on Friday, October 8th. Enrollments for this class can be brought in or sent in at once to the Chicago Workers School, 19 S. Lincoln St. The fee for the first semester is \$1.50.

Gary Celebrates Formation of the Communist Party

GARY, Ind., Sept. 28.—The formation of the Communist Party of America and seven years of struggle for Communism in the United States was celebrated at a well-attended meeting of the Gary workers.

The meeting was arranged under the auspices of the local organization of the Workers (Communist) Party and the audience in attendance filled the Spanish Hall in which the meeting was held. Speeches were made by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party in English; Paul Petras, a member of the first executive committee of the Communist Party, in Hungarian; Joseph Kowalski, in Polish, and S. Zinich in Croatian.

The meeting opened and closed with the singing of the International. The Young Pioneers Group of five members, led by Paul Buka, all added to the evening's program by speeches and recitations. An orchestra led the meeting and the singing and rendered musical numbers during its progress. The meeting showed the growing influence of the Communist Party of Gary.

Wicks, Weinstein and Carey to Open Party Campaign in Pennsylvania

District Three, Philadelphia, will open the state election campaign with a spirited rally on Thursday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m. at the Machinists Temple 13th and Spring Garden Street.

The speakers will be Harry M. Wicks, candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, A. J. Carey candidate for the U. S. senate and William W. Weinstein, candidate for congress from the 20th Congressional District of New York running against Congressman La Guardia.

From all indications the campaign promises to be a successful one for party activity. Comrades are taking a keen interest in the work. The meeting on the 30th is only one of a whole series of meetings which will be run in Philadelphia and adjoining towns in the district. Admission to the meeting is free.

Gitlow in Buffalo, Sunday, Oct. 3, in the Party's Campaign

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidate for governor in New York state, will speak in Buffalo, Sunday, Oct. 3, 2:30 p. m. at Schwab's Hall, 351 Broadway, on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?"

ONE of the aims of the Communist Party is to help organize all the workers, irrespective of nationality,

race or trade, into a labor party—a labor party that will demand for the workers the right to strike; a labor party that will fight the right of bosses to use gangsters against strikers; a labor party that will not permit the bosses to use the police and judges against the strikers; a labor party that will be interested in helping and not impeding the right of workers to improve their conditions.

Another lesson that the fur workers learned from the strike is concerning the role of the right wing, the socialist party and its official organ, the Daily Forward. The Forward gave all possible aid to the bosses to break the strike. Representatives of the P. S. I., including the late Meyer London, had secret conferences with the bosses and went over the head of the workers in an effort to betray the workers. But thanks to the efficiency and sincerity of the Communist leaders, the workers were able to withstand attacks from all sides and were victorious.

THE fur workers learned a further lesson in the strike, that the most militant and sincere fighters for the interests of the workers are the Communists. It is only the ideal that Ben Gold (the leader of the strike) had as a Communist—to fight to the last drop of blood for the workers' interests—that gave him and the rest of the leaders the courage and strength to withstand all attacks and carry the strike to a successful conclusion.

Every fur worker should realize these lessons and join the Communist Party and become a class conscious fighter for his class. In doing this, he will help improve the conditions of the workers and will aid in the organization of a mighty labor party that will unify all the workers for the purpose of establishing a government that will protect the workers and not the bosses. By joining the Workers (Communist) Party, the advanced fur workers will thus help to overthrow the rule of the bosses and bring about the final emancipation of the working class.

Driver, White Star Laundry, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
J. Aug. Svenson, New Haven, Conn. 1.00
Anonymous, Chicago, Ill. 8.00
M. Stern, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
A. Ch. Garber, Ind. 1.00
I. Carmen, E. Boston, Mass. 1.00
Lithuanian Women's Association, New York, Mass. 5.00
C. G. P. P. 1.00
Steve Braskin, New York City 10.00
Tony Gullo, New York City 1.00
Philip Shapiro, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00
Mary Drakos, Steubenville, Ohio 15.00

Driver, White Star Laundry, Chicago, Ill. 1.00

J. Aug. Svenson, New Haven, Conn. 1.00

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

COMPANY UNION DEMANDS RAISE OF MILL OWNERS

Amoskeag Headed for a Serious Conflict

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANCHESTER, Sept. 23.—(FP)—Amoskeag Mills Workers' Congress or company union asks 10 per cent wage increase for the 14,000 cotton and woolen textile workers, and rejects the company's proposals for wage reductions. Two hundred and fifty delegates from all departments of the mills were in session.

Sliding Scale Slides Downhill.

The company's plan, as set forth by Agent Parker Straw, calls for a sliding scale of wage cuts to be based on reductions in the prices of goods sold. Whenever a large order was booked at prices below those regularly quoted the management was to go before the company union and confer on the advisability of lowering wages sufficiently to get the new business—without sacrifice on the part of the company.

Company Union, Tool Wage Cut.

Wage agreements expire October 1. Last year wages were unchanged but October 1924 there was a 10 per cent cut. At that time Agent Straw demanded 20 per cent off, but a compromise of 10 per cent with the company union was finally secured. The United Textile Workers' union then asserted that this 10 per cent cut was not accepted by the rank and file of the workers but by petty bosses in the Workers' Congress.

Real Union May Return.

Trade union organizers see in the company union wage demands hope for the return of a real trade union. They base this on the knowledge that the company union cannot deliver the goods in the way of wages—that its machinery is too closely related to the management to permit it to be used to wrest concessions of such an important nature as a substantial wage increase.

And that the company union delegates who yield to the pressure from the rank and file of the workers by making the 10 per cent wage demand will not be able to explain their refusal to act when the management says nothing doing. The United Textile Workers' Union was well represented in the plant until the defeat of the long 1922 strike wiped it out there.

Youthful Cloak Model, Out of Work, Suicide

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Dorothy Smith, 23, of Holden, Mass., a cloak model out of work, fled to the window of a fourth-floor apartment today and leaped to the brick-paved yard. She was found, dying.

She jumped, she said, when three men entered the room where she was sitting with a friend. It was the apartment of Francis Murphy, 23, a broker.

SHIRTMAKERS FIND A STRIKE WINS DEMANDS AND BEATS WAGE CUTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—(FP)—Nearly 1,000 men's shirt makers returned to work in inside and independent shops which settled with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union almost as soon as a strike was called. Independent shops are required to put \$500 bond guarantee that non-union workers will not be used. Contractors have been demanding 15% wage cuts.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT. Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins. 6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children. 6:30—The Florentine String Trio; Vivian Lawrence, Little Joe Warner, John Reddington, Hickey and Johnson. 9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra. 11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1926, at ROSE HILL PARK

Good Amusements, Sports and Games. Tickets, incl. dancing, 50c. Leave your lunch home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments.

DIRECTIONS: Take Red Sierra Vista car (Main Street Station), stops at park. BY AUTO, take Mission Road to Huntington Drive, follow Huntington Drive to park.

PASSAIC STRIKERS FIGHTING COMPANY UNIONISM TO A FINISH

By ROBERT W. DUNN.

THE Botany Mills of Passaic offered their workers nothing new when they called the scabs into the mill yard and proposed the company union as the solution of the present strike. It will be remembered that several months ago, early in the strike, a statement signed by all the mills appeared as an advertisement in the local capitalist papers. This statement was also a proposal for "works councils" or some form of "employee representation"—in other words, a company union.

At the time this offer was made the workers laughed at it. They refused to yield an inch in their desire to have a real labor union instead of a boss-controlled company union. They waved their union cards aloft and shouted down the company's proposition. They did the same when the Botany came forward again with this old offer.

THE workers in Passaic have had a taste of the company union. This explains their refusal to be tricked by it now. Since 1919, when the workers organized in the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, were disorganized by the use of the spy system and the blacklist, the company union has been in operation at the Forstmann & Hoffmann plants. It has been a farce from the beginning. The workers have been permitted to elect representatives to an "assembly" which meets four times a year to consider such questions and grievances as the company's personal manager, Mr. Reinhardt, allows them to discuss. Dozens of affidavits made by the striking Forstmann & Hoffmann workers attest to the hypocrisy and insincerity of the plan. It has proved a mere snare to further enslave the workers. It did not solve any of the workers' problems, as is evidenced by the fact that the Forstmann workers joined the strike and have been among the best fighters. Neither has the company union broken the strike, altho some of the company suckers on the assembly have done all they could to help the company persuade the workers to return to the mills and to the tyranny of the company union.

FORSTMANN & HUFFMANN CO. is not the only textile concern in America that has tried the company union game. Some of the biggest corporations in New England, such as the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. of Manchester, N. H., and the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., have installed this instrument for the purpose of keeping their workers out of a real labor union. As a matter of fact the defeat of the United Textile Workers of the A. F. of L. organization that formerly controlled the Amoskeag workers is due in large part to the introduction of the company union. The Pacific Mills also put in a company union in order to liquidate the labor union sentiment among their employees. In both cases the company union has been a means of introducing

WHATEVER the next few days or weeks may bring about, the workers of Passaic are determined that their line will not be broken when they are on the very eve of victory. The relief stations must be kept open, their bread tickets must continue, their babies must continue to get the milk that the labor movement can provide. It is the duty of every worker who reads these lines to double his energies on behalf of the Passaic strikers who are battling valiantly against the company union. The struggle of Passaic is the company union against the labor union. Bread and money will make certain a victory for real unionism.

Church Seeks to Fight Calles Thru A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1) the fact that a good many of the labor leaders of the American Federation of Labor are catholics.

Attack or Desertion.

Thru the A. F. of L. therefore, the church is aiming to exert added influence against the anti-clerical Calles government. This will bring the question into the foreground at the A. F. of L. 46th annual convention to meet at Detroit on Oct. 4, and if the church has its way that convention will take a stand openly against the Calles government, reversing its resolution of approval at the last convention at Atlantic City, or as a second choice, stating its "neutrality" which is described as the Mexican Calles.

In the current issue of the "American Photo-Engraver," official organ of the Photo Engravers' Union, Woll has this to say about the Mexican controversy:

Advise Mexican Labor to Desert Calles.

"American labor will do well to extend a helping hand: First, by promoting the spirit of toleration here as well as in Mexico, and second, by counselling Mexican labor that the way to success is not by the appeal to blind passion, religious prejudice or by the force of government, but by the gaining of the good-will and co-operation of the people at large."

In the above Woll plainly says that while we cannot be violent about our bureaucracy. Among the big bureaucrats the church counts a surprising number: James Duncan of the Granite Cutters, Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers; Frank Duffy, Jacob Fischer, Martin F. Ryan and James P. Noonan are members of the executive council. Daniel Tobin is treasurer. James O'Connell of the Metal Trades department. All catholics, as well as many lesser figures.

Woll Fears for Monroe Doctrine. Among these there is a division on whether to take an openly hostile

Catholics Among the Bureaucracy.

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Brophy's Open Letter

The Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers faces the biggest fight of its career.

The issues in the campaign to make the U. M. W. of A. a fighting instrument of coal miners—organized and unorganized—instead of a tool in the hands of a corrupt officialdom, have been set forth by John Brophy, opposing John L. Lewis for the presidency, in his open letter to the officers and members of the union.

The Brophy letter raises sharply a number of issues about which the miners have been thinking for a long time. The union is in danger. That cannot be denied. On all sides it is attacked by the coal capitalists.

In the unionized fields there have been systematic and constant violations of the Jacksonville agreement which began the day after it was signed. The coal capitalists considered correctly that "the gentlemen's agreement" made with Lewis at Jacksonville to the effect that 200,000 miners were to be driven from the industry and small mines frozen out, gave them a license to close their mines and use the weapon of starvation against the union miners.

After this policy was followed for a period which the operators believed long enough to starve the miners into submission, announcements were posted that the mines would reopen at the 1917 scale or even lower in some cases.

The Lewis machine has had no counter policy. Likewise it has permitted violations of the wage and working agreements until the operators have established standards as precedents far below the agreement provisions.

Hand in hand with this policy in the union fields the coal operators' association has encouraged the opening of new mines in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and in other non-union fields as well as stimulating production in mines already operating there.

This coal has been shipped into the union territories in huge quantities, has been sold at a lower price than union-mined coal and the union fields gradually strangled.

The solution for the union lies in the organization of the non-union territories—the raising of the wages in these districts to the level of the union fields.

This obviously necessary program has been neglected almost entirely by the Lewis machine. It wasted a million dollars in an abortive campaign in Alabama, which does not compete with the union fields, when West Virginia and Kentucky fields were the logical places to concentrate all efforts.

Its so-called organization campaigns in West Virginia have been devoted to getting votes for the machine than to organizing miners.

The expulsion of militant members of the union who insisted on a well-organized fight to build the union and organize the non-union fields has been a deliberate plan, consistently carried out by the Lewis machine. It has fought the rank and file and those who wanted the union to prepare for struggle far harder than it ever fought the operators.

The anthracite agreement was a disgrace. Signed for five years it surrenders the closed shop and replaces it with arbitration. Already the Hudson Coal company, one of the largest operators in the anthracite field, has challenged the right of the union to organize miners working in and around its properties.

The exposure of President Farrington of District 12, Illinois, as a \$25,000 per year tool of the operators in the union has merely confirmed statements made as long as three years ago by the militant members of the union.

That this corruption runs straight thru the whole officialdom is shown by the fact that Lewis has now made a united front with the Farrington machine against the membership in Illinois.

Organization of the unorganized fields, nationalization of the mines with workers' control, democratization of the union, destruction of the coal capitalist influence in the union, no wage cuts when the bituminous agreement expires next year, anthracite and bituminous agreements to expire on the same date, preparation of the union for a struggle to save it, build it and strengthen it, the formation of a labor party based on the trade unions, these are the high spots touched by Brophy in his statement.

The beginning of the struggle for a fighting miners' union which Brophy's statement brings into the open is of tremendous importance for the whole American labor movement.

It is the most clear-cut challenge on basic issues in the trade union movement ever thrown down to a powerful bureaucracy by a still more powerful opposition in a decisive union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Every honest worker will welcome it and every sincere and intelligent miner will support the program and the slate.

Conflicting Policies in France

The clash of conflicting policies in France is seen in the struggle between Briand and Poincaré.

Briand is for a Franco-German bloc, the chief economic basis of which is the pact between French and German coal and steel interests.

Poincaré, whose policy previously has been that of French hegemony in Europe, is forced by his struggle with Briand to orient himself more towards Great Britain.

Great Britain is faced by a menace to her iron and steel trade and to her political supremacy in Europe far more dangerous and potentially more powerful than the pre-war Germany. If the alliance between France and Germany is perfected (it is still in the formative stage and is meeting the opposition of the German monarchists) the English channel becomes Britain's first line of defense.

The German who broke the world's record in swimming the channel recently may be a symbol of the new grouping on the continent.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

From Portland to Detroit

WHAT Samuel Gompers always referred to as "that great parliament of American labor"—the convention of the American Federation of Labor—opens its forty-sixth annual session on October 4 in Detroit.

It will be dominated by the most reactionary officialdom of the most reactionary labor movement in the world. The convention will reflect only in a distorted form the needs of the American workingclass.

It will make its own review of its own activities, its own estimate of the status of the American labor movement, draw its own conclusions, put forward its own program as the program of American labor.

IN the last year large sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor have made a long step towards agreement with American capitalism. The official movement has abandoned even purely trade union struggles almost entirely. "Worker-employer co-operation" has been ever on its lips. Mass opposition to this policy is developing slowly but surely.

There has been a certain continuity in the policy of A. F. of L. officialdom for the last four years. Its causes and its effects on the mass of the American workingclass must be determined in order that they may be counteracted effectively.

THESE articles are an attempt to describe the American labor movement as it is under the leadership of A. F. of L. officialdom, to determine the strength of the two currents—to the right from above, to the left from below—and to estimate the possibilities for our party and the left wing in the next immediate period.

ARTICLE I.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WHAT is the present status of the American labor movement?

In what direction is the American Federation of Labor, as a whole, traveling? Is it going to the right or to the left?

Is it moving as a solid bloc or are there divergent tendencies to be seen?

Are the present tendencies in the labor movement of recent development or can the process be traced over a long period?

In what sections of the labor movement are the dominant tendencies most marked—where is the clearest division between left and right?

What issues and demands are raised by the official labor leadership?

What are the possibilities for the crystallization of a substantial oppositional bloc in the trade union movement?

What demands will bring the maximum response from the trade unions?

THESE are questions raised sharply by certain recent developments in the trade union movement and they are being asked by every worker alarmed by manifestations which point to reaction in official labor circles and apathy in the ranks of labor.

The endorsement of Citizens' Military Training Camps by the leading members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the arbitrary denunciation of the Passaic strike, the open warfare waged on the proposed trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, the attitude of labor officialdom in the Mexican crisis, a close approach to purely capitalist policies and methods by labor leaders, all these are matters of grave concern to the workingclass.

THE manner in which the labor officialdom chained the labor movement to the imperialist machine when America entered the world war to res-

cue Morgan's millions is too well-known to need description here. But there followed a period in which the militancy of American labor reached a high level and which culminated in the great steel, coal and railway strikes of 1919-22, with substantial beginning of a farmer-labor party as their political expression.

These strikes were defeated, a period of industrial depression already had set in and when the labor movement began to emerge from it militancy was replaced by reaction.

THEN came the boom period when records for industrial activity were broken (especially in building and transportation) but with the sole exception of the anthracite strike (ending in a disgraceful boss-dictated settlement) and needle trades strikes (outside the main current of the American trade union movement) there is no struggle altho there are signs of desire to struggle.

A LONG series of statements indicating policy and applications of policy, are to be noted since 1922 beginning with the attack on our party by the Lewis bureaucracy which was endorsed by Samuel Gompers and which, explained by labor officialdom as the beginning of a campaign "to purge the trade union movement" was an infallible indication that the leadership of the American trade union movement was shaping its policy to bring it more in line with that of American imperialist government.

THERE had been the break with the trade union wing of the farmer-labor party movement in the Chicago convention of July 3, and this had shown the tremendous pressure which the A. F. of L. machine was exerting on the lower strata of labor officialdom and had our party been skilled in the art of the strike we might have minimized the bad results which accrued not only to our party but to the whole labor movement.

(To be continued)

The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

The Results of the Election Campaign.

IN this connection I must say a few words on the recent Soviet election campaign.

The last election campaign is the first which we have carried out without recourse to administrative pressure. We have applied new methods for the first time, and have transferred our preponderant attention to gaining the convictions of the voters and to exercising an ideological influence over them, and thus the various strata to whom our constitution accords the suffrage, enjoyed a greater amount of freedom at this election.

What was the result of the elections? The result was that in the villages the proportion of Communists elected was lessened, and that elements have thus been admitted to the village Soviets, and in part to the city Soviets, which have hitherto been practically suppressed. This circumstance has given our opposition the opportunity to maintain that this is evidence of our becoming submerged in the petty bourgeoisie, and that the pressure put upon us by the petty bourgeoisie is here expressed by the machine of state slipping from the proletarian ranks.

TO this the following may be observed: in the first place very many comrades have observed the following in the provinces: if there have been fewer Communists elected to the village Soviets than at the last election (and in many places this is doubtless the case), those Communists who have been elected this time, are supported by the whole village, whilst hitherto they have only been nominally elected, and in actual fact they were simply appointed, and possessed no authority among the villagers. It is true that there were more Communists last time; but these Communists had no contact with the masses and did not lead the masses. But at the present moment, when we are draw-

ing the total balance of our Soviet elections, we may confidently state that, even where only a small proportion of Communists have been elected to the lower strata of our Soviet building, this does not signify any weakening of our growth, but is rather an expression of our growth, the proof that we are raising our leadership upon ideological conviction. One Communist backed up by his whole village is worth ten Communists standing alone.

EVERY great maneuver, and every considerable change of course, incurs expenses and renders a regrouping necessary. When we declared at the XIV Party Conference that regrouping had become necessary, some of our comrades lost their heads. They did not know what to do. Some abandoned their own party opinions and yielded to the pressure exercised by others. Others again completely lost their bearings and did not know which way to turn. The real regrouping did not begin until after a considerable time. It is true that we have admitted a great number of peasants into the peasants' Soviets without bringing them everywhere sufficiently under our influence at the same time. This has been our minus. We have not been able to rearrange our ranks with sufficient speed, but still we had to take the first step in this direction, we had to change our course in order to advance more rapidly upon the new path. There is really something terrible

about this. Our ranks now rearranged, we are now beginning to influence fresh masses hitherto not quite within our reach.

AT one time Comrade Zinoviev proposed that non-party conferences should be held, and a newspaper published for the non-party peasants' faction, whilst Comrade Sokolnikov demanded the legalization of the Mensheviks and of the S. R. They made these proposals when they felt the ground somewhat insecure beneath their feet. They were prepared to abandon any position because the villages were gradually slipping against the Soviet power at that time. But when we make a carefully calculated evolution, calmly and collectively, without fearing anything, and strictly calculating the proportions, then they shriek that we are slipping down. We are not slipping down, we are establishing the proletarian dictatorship more firmly, and tomorrow we shall establish it more firmly still, if we do not deviate from the line which we are now following, but pursue a correct policy.

In concluding my remarks on the problem of our power, I repeat and emphasize that even if the opposition had no doubts on the class character of our power at the time of the XIV Party Congress, there is now an undeniable tone of doubt, of skepticism, of disbelief in the proletarian character of our power.

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(Continued Tomorrow.)

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Education in Workers' Children's Camps

By MIRIAM GERBERT.

BESIDES the vacation value and the importance to the health of the worker's child who is brought to the camp from the slums and tenements, the camp affords us an opportunity to develop the class consciousness of the children and to draw them closer to the Pioneer organization. It also gives us an opportunity to train the Pioneers to work among workers' children and give them a clear understanding of their functions as Pioneers.

Forms of Activity

Every type of camp life can be utilized to teach the children certain lessons which we want to bring home to them. Thus we can utilize discussions, readings of books and newspapers, lectures, dramatics, slogans, correspondence to the Young Comrades and labor press, cartoons, living newspapers, camp bulletins, clippings and news bulletins, wall papers, games, songs, excursions and even camp discipline.

What to Teach

We must teach the children certain fundamental lessons which they need to know as children of the workers. We must teach them about the capitalist system, about the class struggle, the role of the government, the role of the schools, of the press, movies, etc.

The children must also learn about working class solidarity, the persecutions of the workers, about working class heroes, the importance of organizations such as unions, labor party, the Communist Party and the Young Communist League to the working class. In this connection our Pioneers will be able to approach the more advanced children and teach them the role of the Pioneers and the Communists.

(b) Official endorsement of the "Baltimore and Ohio" plan.

(c) Endorsement of "labor" banking.

(d) Liquidation of the movement towards a break with the two old capitalist parties shown in the endorsement of LaFollette and the return to the support of old capitalist party candidates.

(e) Endorsement of C. M. T. C.

(f) The Atlantic City convention and its insult to the left wing of the British trade union movement as represented at that time by Purcell—its reiterated denunciation of the Soviet Union.

(g) The credentials given to the social-democratic Daves plan German union officials for their tour to study American industrial efficiency methods.

(h) Theorizing and elaboration of "worker-employer co-operation" i.e. the necessity of higher wages because of increased productivity of the workers.

(i) Extension of the B. and O. plan to other railways (Northwestern and Canadian National).

(d) Endorsement of "labor" insurance companies.

(To be continued)

In the current events we must utilize current events to illustrate the points we wish to develop. Discussions must not always be formal, but should be encouraged at any and all times when the children are talking about their experiences or telling stories, or preparing to do something. The leader must be alert and must be able to make use of these